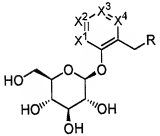
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended): A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative represented by the general formula:



[~~wherein~~wherein X^1 represents N or CR^1;

X^2 represents N or CR^2;

X^3 represents N or CR^3;

X^4 represents N or CR^4;

and with the proviso that one or two of X^1, X^2, X^3 and X^4 represent N;

R represents a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (A), a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (B), a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (A),or a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (B);

R^1 to R^4 are the same or different, independently represents a hydrogen atom or a group selected from the following substituent group (D);

substituent group (A) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an oxo group, -G^1, -OG^2, -SG^2, -$N(G^2)_2$, -$C(=O)G^2$, -$C(=O)OG^2$, -$C(=O)N(G^2)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^2$, -$S(=O)_2OG^2$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^2)_2$, -$S(=O)G^1$, -$OC(=O)G^1$, -$OC(=O)N(G^2)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^2$, -$OS(=O)_2G^1$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^1$ and $-C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^1$;

substituent group(B) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, -G^1, -OG^2, -SG^2, -$N(G^2)_2$, -G^3OG^4, -$G^3N(G^4)_2$, -$C(=O)G^2$, -$C(=O)OG^2$, -$C(=O)N(G^2)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^2$, -$S(=O)_2OG^2$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^2)_2$, -$S(=O)G^1$, -$OC(=O)G^1$, -$OC(=O)N(G^2)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^2$, -$OS(=O)_2G^1$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^1$ and $-C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^1$

(~~in~~in the substituent group (A) and/or (B), G^1 represents a $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkenyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkynyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{3\text{-}8}$ cycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{6\text{-}10}$ aryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a $C_{2\text{-}9}$ heterocycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{1\text{-}9}$ heteroaryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D);

G^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkenyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a $C_{2\text{-}6}$

alkynyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), and with the proviso that G^2 are the same or different when there are more than one G^2 in the substituents;

G^3 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

G^4 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), and with the proviso that G^4 are the same or different when there are more than one G^4 in the substituents;

substituent group (C) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an oxo group, -G^5, -OG^6, -SG^6, -$N(G^6)_2$, -$C(=O)G^6$, -$C(=O)OG^6$, -$C(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^6$, -$S(=O)_2OG^6$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^6$, -$OS(=O)_2G^5$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^5$ and –$C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^5$;

substituent group (D) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, -G^5, -OG^6, -SG^6, -$N(G^6)_2$, -$C(=O)G^6$, -$C(=O)OG^6$, -$C(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^6$, -$S(=O)_2OG^6$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^6$, -$OS(=O)_2G^5$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^5$ and –$C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^5$

(~~in~~in the substituent group (C) and/or (D), G^5 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a HO-C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-10} aryl group, a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group or a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group;

G^6 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-10} aryl group, a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group or a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group, and with the proviso that G^6 are the same or different when there are more than one G^6 in the ~~substituents))~~substituents

and with the proviso that when X^1 and X^3 independently represent N or CH;

X^2 represents N or CR^2 ~~(with the proviso that when~~,wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, -O-C_{1-6} alkyl, an amino group, –NH-C_{2-7} acyl, –NH-C_{1-6} alkyl or ~~–N(C_{1-6} alkyl)$_2$)~~ N(C_{1-6} alkyl)$_2$; and

when X^4 represents N or CR^4 ~~(with the proviso that when~~ ,wherein R^4 represents a hydrogen atom or a ~~C_{1-6} alkyl group)~~C_{1-6} alkyl group, R represents the above-defined group except for the following substituent:

~~(wherein~~wherein Z represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent selected from the following substituent group (α), –O-C_{1-6} alkyl which may have a substituent selected from the following substituent group (β),–S-C_{1-6} alkyl which may have a substituent selected from the following substituent group (β) or a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group; substituent group (α) consists of a halogen atom, a hydroxy group and –O-C_{1-6} alkyl; and substituent group (β) consists of a hydroxy group and ~~–O-C_{1-6} alkyl)~~ O-C_{1-6} alkyl, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof.

2. (currently amended): A nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein R represents a phenyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (B), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof

substituent group (B) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, $-G^1$, $-OG^2$, $-SG^2$, $-N(G^2)_2$, $-G^3OG^4$, $-G^3N(G^4)_2$, $-C(=O)G^2$, $-C(=O)OG^2$, $-C(=O)N(G^2)_2$, $-S(=O)_2G^2$, $-S(=O)_2OG^2$, $-S(=O)_2N(G^2)_2$, $-S(=O)G^1$, $-OC(=O)G^1$, $-OC(=O)N(G^2)_2$, $-NHC(=O)G^2$, $-OS(=O)_2G^1$, $-NHS(=O)_2G^1$ and $-C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^1$

(~~in~~in the substituent group (B), G^1 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{2-6} alkynyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D);

G^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{2-6} alkynyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3

groups selected from the following substituent group (C), a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (D), and with the proviso that G^2 are the same or different when there are more than one G^2 in the substituents;

G^3 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

G^4 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have the same or different 1 to 3 groups selected from the following substituent group (C), and with the proviso that G^4 are the same or different when there are more than one G^4 in the substituents;

substituent group (C) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an oxo group, -G^5, -OG^6, -SG^6, -$N(G^6)_2$, -$C(=O)G^6$, -$C(=O)OG^6$, -$C(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^6$, -$S(=O)_2OG^6$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^6$, -$OS(=O)_2G^5$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^5$ and –$C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^5$; and

substituent group (D) consists of a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, -G^5, -OG^6, -SG^6, -$N(G^6)_2$, -$C(=O)G^6$, -$C(=O)OG^6$, -$C(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)_2G^6$, -$S(=O)_2OG^6$, -$S(=O)_2N(G^6)_2$, -$S(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)G^5$, -$OC(=O)N(G^6)_2$, -$NHC(=O)G^6$, -$OS(=O)_2G^5$, -$NHS(=O)_2G^5$ and –$C(=O)NHS(=O)_2G^5$

~~(in~~ inthe substituent group (C) and/or (D), G^5 represents a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-10} aryl group, a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group or a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group; and

G^6 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-10} aryl group, a C_{2-9} heterocycloalkyl group or a C_{1-9} heteroaryl group,

and with the proviso that G^6 are the same or different when there are more than one G^6 in the ~~substituents))~~substituents.

3. (original): A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof.

4. (original): A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 3 wherein the composition is a human SGLT2 inhibitor.

5-9 (canceled).

10. (previously presented): A method for the treatment of a disease associated with hyperglycemia, which comprises administering an effective amount of a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof.

11 (canceled).

12. (currently amended): A pharmaceutical combination which comprises (A) a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof, and (B) at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, insulin or an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an

insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin analogue, an amylin agonist, an aldose reductase inhibitor, an advanced glycation ~~endproducts~~ end products formation inhibitor, a protein kinase C inhibitor, a γ-aminobutyric acid receptor antagonist, a sodium channel antagonist, a transcript factor NF-κB inhibitor, a lipid peroxidase inhibitor, an *N*-acetylated-α-linked-acid-dipeptidase inhibitor, insulin-like growth factor-I, platelet-derived growth factor, a platelet-derived growth factor analogue, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor, a carnitine derivative, uridine, 5-hydroxy-1-methylhydantoin, EGB-761, bimoclomol, sulodexide, Y-128, a hydroxymethyl-glutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor, a fibric acid derivative, a β_3-adrenoceptor agonist, an acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitor, probcol, a thyroid hormone receptor agonist, a cholesterol absorption inhibitor, a lipase inhibitor, a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor, a lipoxygenase inhibitor, a carnitine palmitoyl-transferase inhibitor, a squalene synthase inhibitor, a low-density lipoprotein receptor enhancer, a nicotinic acid derivative, a bile acid sequestrant, a sodium/bile acid cotransporter inhibitor, a cholesterol ester transfer protein inhibitor, an appetite suppressant, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a neutral endopeptidase inhibitor, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, an endothelin-converting enzyme inhibitor, an endothelin receptor antagonist, a diuretic agent, a calcium antagonist, a vasodilating antihypertensive agent, a sympathetic blocking agent, a centrally acting antihypertensive agent,

an α_2-adrenoceptor agonist, an antiplatelets agent, a uric acid synthesis inhibitor, a uricosuric agent and a urinary alkalinizer.

13. (previously presented): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 12 for the treatment of a disease associated with hyperglycemia.

14. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 13 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, insulin or an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin analogue, an amylin agonist and an appetite suppressant, and the disease associated with hyperglycemia is diabetes.

15. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 14 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, insulin or an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine

phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin analogue and an amylin agonist.

16. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 15 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer and insulin or an insulin analogue.

17. (currently amended): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 13 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, insulin or an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitors, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin analogue, an amylin agonist, an aldose reductase inhibitor, an advanced glycation ~~endproducts~~ end products formation inhibitor, a protein kinase C inhibitor, a γ-aminobutyric acid antagonist, a sodium channel antagonist, a transcript factor NF-κB inhibitor, a lipid peroxidase

inhibitor, an *N*-acetylated-α-linked-acid-dipeptidase inhibitor, insulin-like growth factor-I, platelet-derived growth factor, a platelet derived growth factor analogue, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor, a carnitine derivative, uridine, 5-hydroxy-1-methylhydantoin, EGB-761, bimoclomol, sulodexide, Y-128, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a neutral endopeptidase inhibitor, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, an endothelin-converting enzyme inhibitor, an endothelin receptor antagonist and a diuretic agent, and the disease associated with hyperglycemia is diabetic complications.

18. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 17 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an aldose reductase inhibitor, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a neutral endopeptidase inhibitor and an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

19. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 13 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin

analogue, an amylin agonist, a β_3-adrenoceptor agonist and an appetite suppressant, and the disease associated with hyperglycemia is obesity.

20. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 19 wherein a component (B) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of a β_3-adrenoceptor agonist and an appetite suppressant.

21. (original): A pharmaceutical combination as claimed in claim 20 wherein the appetite suppressant is a drug selected from the group consisting of a monoamine reuptake inhibitor, a serotonin reuptake inhibitor, a serotonin releasing stimulant, a serotonin agonist, a noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor, a noradrenaline releasing stimulant, an α_1-adrenoceptor agonist, a β_2-adrenoceptor agonist, a dopamine agonist, a cannabinoid receptor antagonist, a γ-aminobutyric acid receptor antagonist, a H_3-histamine antagonist, L-histidine, leptin, a leptin analogue, a leptin receptor agonist, a melanocortin receptor agonist, α-melanocyte stimulating hormone, cocaine-and amphetamine-regulated transcript, mahogany protein, an enterostatin agonist, calcitonin, calcitonin-gene-related peptide, bombesin, a cholecystokinin agonist, corticotropin-releasing hormone, a corticotropin-releasing hormone analogue, a corticotropin-releasing hormone agonist, urocortin, somatostatin, a somatostatin analogue, a somatostatin receptor agonist, pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating peptide, brain-derived neurotrophic factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, thyrotropin-releasing hormone, neurotensin, sauvagine, a neuropeptide Y antagonist, an opioid peptide antagonist, a galanin antagonist, a melanin-

concentrating hormone receptor antagonist, an agouti-related protein inhibitor and an orexin receptor antagonist.

22. (currently amended): A method for the treatment of a disease associated with hyperglycemia, which comprises administering an effective amount of (A) a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof, in combination with (B) at least one member selected from the group consisting of an insulin sensitivity enhancer, a glucose absorption inhibitor, a biguanide, an insulin secretion enhancer, insulin or an insulin analogue, a glucagon receptor antagonist, an insulin receptor kinase stimulant, a tripeptidyl peptidase II inhibitor, a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, a protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B inhibitor, a glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor, a glucose-6-phosphatase inhibitor, a fructose-bisphosphatase inhibitor, a pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor, a hepatic gluconeogenesis inhibitor, D-chiroinsitol, a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor, glucagon-like peptide-1, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist, amylin, an amylin analogue, an amylin agonist, an aldose reductase inhibitor, an advanced glycation ~~endproducts~~ end products formation inhibitor, a protein kinase C inhibitor, a γ-aminobutyric acid receptor antagonist, a sodium channel antagonist, a transcript factor NF-κB inhibitor, a lipid peroxidase inhibitor, an *N*-acetylated-α-linked-acid-dipeptidase inhibitor, insulin-like growth factor-I, platelet-derived growth factor, a platelet-derived growth factor analogue, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor, a carnitine derivative, uridine, 5-hydroxy-1-methylhydantoin, EGB-761, bimoclomol, sulodexide, Y-128, a hydroxymethyl-glutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor, a fibric acid derivative, a β_3-adrenoceptor agonist, an acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitor, probcol, a thyroid hormone receptor

agonist, a cholesterol absorption inhibitor, a lipase inhibitor, a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor, a lipoxygenase inhibitor, a carnitine palmitoyl-transferase inhibitor, a squalene synthase inhibitor, a low-density lipoprotein receptor enhancer, a nicotinic acid derivative, a bile acid sequestrant, a sodium/bile acid cotransporter inhibitor, a cholesterol ester transfer protein inhibitor, an appetite suppressant, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, a neutral endopeptidase inhibitor, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, an endothelin-converting enzyme inhibitor, an endothelin receptor antagonist, a diuretic agent, a calcium antagonist, a vasodilating antihypertensive agent, a sympathetic blocking agent, a centrally acting antihypertensive agent, an α_2-adrenoceptor agonist, an antiplatelets agent, a uric acid synthesis inhibitor, a uricosuric agent and a urinary alkalinizer.

23. (canceled).

24. (previously presented): A method for the treatment as claimed in claim 10, wherein the disease associated with hyperglycemia is diabetes.

25. (previously presented): A method for the treatment as claimed in claim 10, wherein the disease associated with hyperglycemia is diabetic complications.

26. (previously presented): A method for the treatment as claimed in claim 10, wherein the disease associated with hyperglycemia is obesity.

27. (previously presented): A method for inhibiting a human SGLT2, which comprises administering an effective amount of a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof.

28. (previously presented): A method for inhibiting a human SGLT2, which comprises administering an effective amount of a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic derivative as claimed in claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a prodrug thereof.